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ABSTRACT

A "mini-thesaurus" has been prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Media and Technology. It is intended not only to provide a list of ERIC terms associated with instructional technology, but also to put those terms into an arrangement whereby an ERIC indexer or user who is not familiar with the area can find the right terminology for his retrieval problem. The terms are presented in three formats. They are categorized under the appropriate media or process--audio reproduction, computer technology, individualized instruction, etc.; they are listed alphabetically; and they are listed in a rotated form. An introductory statement clarifies the meaning of some of the "problem" terms in the thesaurus. Document formerly announced as ED 055 436. (JY)

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INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTORS:

A SUBSET OF THE ERIC THESAURUS

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INTRODUCTION

By Michele Timbie

This "mini-thesaurus" is intended not only to provide a list of the ERIC terms associated with instructional technology, but also to put those terms into an arrangement whereby an ERIC indexer or user who is not familiar with the area can find the right terminology for his retrieval problem. Another consideration was to provide some insight into the meanings of several problem terms.

First of all, it is important to point out that unlike many other educational specialty areas, the media and technology field is constantly in flux and this includes its terminology. Once a concept or a particular technology becomes popularized, not only is its specific terminology borrowed loosely by other technology people who want to be associated with the new interest, but people unfamiliar with the field start working in it and coining terminology right and left without much precision. These facts are probably something that all of us know, at least intuitively, but when it comes down to words in literature retrieval, we forget, particularly when the presence of more old-fashioned terms in the ERIC Thesaurus makes our indexing and/or retrieval more complicated.

One of the best examples of this problem is the TELEVISION hierarchy. While we hope to improve the structuring in this area in future editions of the ERIC Thesaurus, even with better cross-referencing there will be problems because of outmoded terms which must remain because there are documents in the collection indexed by those terms.

Initially there was the general term TELEVISION with two classes of narrower terms: one class referring to the intent or purpose of the broadcasts (i.e., EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION, INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION) and one class referring to the equipment and transmission aspects (CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION, OPEN CIRCUIT TELEVISION, BROADCAST TELEVISION). Not only has the terminology continued to grow along these lines, but certain terms have changed in meaning or gone out of general use.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION originally referred to broadcasts over educational television stations as distinct from broadcasts over any station for the specific purpose of instructing in the classroom (INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION). Today EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION is much less specific in nature and may be said to refer to any programming with educational intent no matter who broadcasts it, how, or for what purpose. Within this now more general term, the new concept of PUBLIC TELEVISION has arisen; it refers to programming intended for the general edification and enlightenment of the population, while INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION continues to refer to programming intended for the classroom or for other structured use within the schools.

Where does the term TELEVISED INSTRUCTION fit into all this? We must first confess that we are not quite sure, because this, too, is one of the early terms. It appears that TELEVISED INSTRUCTION is intended to emphasize the *instruction aspect* while the term INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION is intended to emphasize the *hardware or media aspect* of the problem. In other words, there is instruction mediated by computers, by programing, by audiovisual media. In practice, this means that nearly all documents in this area ought to carry both terms since most documents do not discuss only one aspect or the other. This makes the two terms nearly synonymous in practice and therefore not too useful for distinguishing between documents. In practice, we use INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION more often and as the primary term. This is likely, in most cases, to be the user's point of entry to the literature because it is the more common term in the technology field itself.

Perhaps an example will help. If a document were discussing a series of lectures being distributed by television, but the document was mainly concerned with the content of the lessons, this would be a case requiring the use of TELEVISED INSTRUCTION. If the medium of television itself were being discussed, perhaps being compared to conventional instruction, the appropriate term would be INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION. A document discussing all these aspects might be appropriately indexed by both terms, with the INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION term getting the nod as the major, asterisked descriptor.

As far as the other branch of television terminology is concerned, the term OPEN CIRCUIT

TELEVISION has almost gone out of use. BROADCAST TELEVISION would be the appropriate term here. CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION would still be used to identify a discussion of the means of distribution of the television signal, but there will be an increasing lack of distinction in the literature between this concept and the term CABLE TELEVISION.

Our feeling at present about this fuzzy area is that we should continue to index with the term CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION when discussing the means of signal distribution and use the term CABLE TELEVISION when specifically discussing the new cable systems being licensed by the FCC for educational or commercial purposes. The latter term should *not* be used to refer simply to television distributed by coaxial cable.

Finally, the term FIXED SERVICE TELEVISION is very specific and refers only and always to Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) or 2500 megahertz (Mhz) television systems.

The final conclusion to this short discussion is that most television documents will require a minimum of two and probably three or four television terms to be properly indexed, and that the indexer must be more than ordinarily careful in determining the particular thrust of the document before assigning the major descriptor.

There is another area which needs interpretation. What is the distinction between EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY and INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY? First, there is no clear distinction, and you will find documents which blur or ignore whatever distinction there might be. However, neither term should be used unless the document is discussing technology in a very general way. Unless this restriction is made, it would be possible to assign these terms to nearly every document that mentions one or more technologies and the terms would therefore cease to be useful as retrieval terms.

In practice we use EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY as the more general term. When a document is discussing the application of technology or technologies to the totality of the educational system for the purpose of improvement, reform, etc., this is the appropriate term. When a document is discussing this same technology in its more specific application to the classroom (i.e., to instruction), but still at a general level, the appropriate term is INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY. In practice the indexer and the user will probably find that many documents which require one also require the other.

A final word about the arrangement of this list. We have provided an alphabetical and a rotated list because in certain circumstances these are useful. However, because we view this list as primarily an aid to other clearinghouse indexers and to ERIC users, we feel the categorized list to be the most important section. If as an indexer you have a document on a particular area of technology or as a user you have a topic in a particular area (for example, film) you can turn to the film category and find all those thesaurus terms which are often used on film documents, no matter what descriptor group or hierarchy they may be in. This serves not only to positively identify terms which can be used, but indicates by omission what terms are unlikely to be used. To make this possible, some terms appear in more than one category.

Finally, the headings for the categories in the Category Listing are **not** necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval. If a category heading is an acceptable ERIC Term, it will be listed among other Terms **under** the heading.

AUDIO REPRODUCTION

Audio Active Compare Laboratories
Audio Active Laboratories
Audio Equipment
Audio Passive Laboratories
Dubbing
Language Laboratories
Magnetic Tape Cassette Recorders
Magnetic Tape Cassettes
Magnetic Tapes
Master Tapes (Audio)
Microphones
Phonograph Records
Phonotape Recordings
Sound Effects
Sound Tracks
Tape Recorders
Tape Recordings

CENTERS AND LABORATORIES

Audio Active Compare Laboratories
Audio Active Laboratories
Audio Passive Laboratories
Audio Video Laboratories
Audiovisual Centers
Autoinstructional Laboratories
Computer Based Laboratories
Dial Access Information Systems
Film Libraries
Instructional Materials Centers
Language Laboratories
Resource Centers

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

Analog Computers
Artificial Intelligence
Automatic Indexing
Automation
Bionics
Computational Linguistics
Computer Assisted Instruction
Computer Based Laboratories
Computer Graphics

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (Cont.)

Computer Oriented Programs
Computer Output Microfilm
Computer Programs
Computers
Computer Science
Computer Science Education
Computer Storage Devices
Cybernetics
Data
Data Analysis
Data Bases
Data Processing
Dial Access Information Systems
Digital Computers
Display Systems
Electronic Data Processing
Electronic Equipment
Feedback
Flow Charts
Information Processing
Information Retrieval
Information Storage
Input Output
Input Output Analysis
Input Output Devices
Intermode Differences
Machine Translation
Magnetic Tapes
Man Machine Systems
On Line Systems
Optical Scanners
Programing
Programing Languages
Simulation
Time Sharing

EQUIPMENT

Analog Computers
Audio Equipment
Broadcast Reception Equipment
Cabinet Type Projectors
Carrels
Computers

NOTE: Headings for the category listing are not necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval, unless also found among other terms *under* the heading.

EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

Computer Storage Devices
Digital Computers
Display Systems
Eight Millimeter Projectors
Electromechanical Aids
Electronic Equipment
Equipment
Filmstrip Projectors
Input Output Devices
Language Laboratory Equipment
Lasers
Magnetic Tape Cassette Recorders
Mechanical Teaching Aids
Microform Reader Printers
Microform Readers
Microphones
Opaque Projectors
Overhead Projectors
Photographic Equipment
Projection Equipment
Screens (Displays)
Sixteen Millimeter Projectors
Tape Recorders
Teaching Machines
Video Equipment

FILM

Animation
Documentaries
Eight Millimeter Projectors
Film Libraries
Film Production
Film Production Specialists
Films
Film Study
Foreign Language Films
Instructional Films
Kinescope Recordings
Photographic Equipment
Photography
Production Techniques
Projection Equipment

FILM (Cont.)

Repetitive Film Showings
Screens (Displays)
Semiotics
Single Concept Films
Sixteen Millimeter Projectors
Sound Effects
Sound Films
Sound Tracks
Special Effects

GENERAL

Audiovisual Aids
Audiovisual Communication
Audiovisual Instruction
Audiovisual Programs
Behavioral Objectives
Educational Technology
Electronic Equipment
Equipment
Holography
Instructional Aids
Instructional Materials
Instructional Media
Instructional Technology
Intermode Differences
Mass Media
Media Research
Media Selection
Media Technology
Multimedia Instruction

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION

Affective Objectives
Behavioral Objectives
Cognitive Objectives
Continuous Progress Plan
Educational Diagnosis
Flexible Scheduling
Individualized Curriculum
Individualized Instruction
Individualized Programs
Individualized Reading

NOTE: Headings for the category listing are not necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval, unless also found among other terms *under* the heading.

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION (Cont.)
Learning Characteristics
Multigraded Classes
Nongraded Classes
Nongraded System
Ungraded Programs
Ungraded Schools

MICROTEACHING
Inservice Teaching
Microteaching
Video Equipment
Video Tape Recordings

MICROTECHNOLOGY
Computer Output Microfilm
Microfiche
Microfilm
Microform Reader Printers
Microform Readers
Microforms
Microreproduction

PERSONNEL
Audiovisual Coordinators
Audiovisual Directors
Film Production Specialists
Media Specialists
Television Repairmen
Television Teachers

MATERIAL PRODUCTION
Animation
Color Presentation
Film Production
Graphic Arts
Holography
Lighting
Material Development
Photography
Photographic Equipment
Production Techniques
Reprography

MATERIAL PRODUCTION (Cont.)
Sound Effects
Sound Tracks
Special Effects
Student Developed Materials
Teacher Developed Materials
Television Lights
Video Equipment

PROGRAMED INSTRUCTION
Autoinstructional Aids
Autoinstructional Methods
Branching
Covert Responses
Feedback
Flow Charts
Linear Programing
Optional Branching
Overt Responses
Programed Instruction
Programed Materials
Programed Texts
Programed Tutoring
Programed Units
Programing
Prompting
Reaction Time
Response Mode
Teaching Machines

RADIO
Broadcast Reception Equipment
Educational Radio
Multichannel Programing
Programing (Broadcast)
Radio
Radio Technology

SIMULATION AND GAMING
Childrens Games
Classroom Games
Educational Games
Games

NOTE: Headings for the category listing are not necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval, unless also found among other terms *under* the heading.

SIMULATION AND GAMING (Cont.)
Game Theory
Management Games
Models
Puzzles
Reading Games
Simulated Environment
Simulation
Simulators
Toys

STILL VISUALS
Bulletin Boards
Cabinet Type Projectors
Cartoons
Centers of Interest
Chalkboards
Charts
Color Presentation
Computer Graphics
Diagrams
Display Panels
Exhibits
Filmstrip Projectors
Filmstrips
Graphic Arts
Graphs
Illustrations
Maps
Opaque Projectors
Overhead Projectors
Photographic Equipment
Photographs
Photography
Pictorial Stimuli
Projection Equipment
Realia
Screens (Displays)
Semiotics
Signs
Slides
Three Dimensional Aids
Transparencies

STILL VISUALS (Cont.)
Visual Arts

SYSTEMS
Advanced Systems
Critical Path Method
Flow Charts
Instructional Systems
Management Systems
Models
Skill Analysis
Systems Analysis
Systems Approach
Systems Concepts
Systems Development
Task Analysis

TELECOMMUNICATION
Communications
Communication Satellites
Facsimile Transmission
Telecommunication
Telephone Communication Systems

TELEVISION
Airborne Television
Audiences
Broadcast Industry
Broadcast Reception Equipment
Broadcast Television
Cable Television
Closed Circuit Television
Color Television
Commercial Television
Community Antennas
Educational Television
Fixed Service Television
Instructional Television
Instructor Centered Television
Kinescope Recordings
Multichannel Programing
Open Circuit Television
Production Techniques

NOTE: Headings for the category listing are not necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval, unless also found among other terms *under* the heading.

TELEVISION (Cont.)

Programing (Broadcast)
Public Television
Special Effects
Telecourses
Televised Instruction
Television
Television Commercials
Television Curriculum
Television Lighting
Television Lights
Television Repairmen
Television Research
Television Surveys
Television Teachers
Television Viewing
Video Cassette Systems
Video Equipment
Video Tape Recordings
Viewing Time

NOTE: Headings for the category listing are not necessarily acceptable ERIC terms and should not be used for indexing or retrieval, unless also found among other terms *under* the heading.

Advanced Systems
Affective Objectives
Airborne Television
Analog Computers
Animation
Artificial Intelligence
Audiences
Audio Active Compare Laboratories
Audio Active Laboratories
Audio Equipment
Audio Passive Laboratories
Audio Video Laboratories
Audiovisual Aids
Audiovisual Centers
Audiovisual Communication
Audiovisual Coordinators
Audiovisual Directors
Audiovisual Instruction
Audiovisual Programs
Autoinstructional Aids
Autoinstructional Laboratories
Autoinstructional Methods
Automatic Indexing
Automation
Behavioral Objectives
Bionics
Branching
Broadcast Industry
Broadcast Reception Equipment
Broadcast Television
Bulletin Boards
Cabinet Type Projectors
Cable Television
Carrels
Cartoons
Centers of Interest
Chalkboards
Charts
Childrens Games
Classroom Games
Closed Circuit Television
Cognitive Objectives
Color Presentation
Color Television
Commercial Television
Communications
Communication Satellites
Community Antennas
Computational Linguistics
Computer Assisted Instruction
Computer Based Laboratories
Computer Graphics
Computer Oriented Programs
Computer Output Microfilm
Computer Programs
Computers
Computer Science
Computer Science Education
Computer Storage Devices
Continuous Progress Plan
Covert Responses
Critical Path Method
Cybernetics
Data
Data Analysis
Data Bases
Data Processing
Diagrams
Dial Access Information Systems
Digital Computers
Display Panels
Display Systems
Documentaries
Dubbing
Educational Diagnosis
Educational Games
Educational Radio
Educational Technology
Educational Television
Eight Millimeter Projectors
Electromechanical Aids
Electronic Data Processing
Electronic Equipment
Equipment
Exhibits
Facsimile Transmission
Feedback
Film Libraries
Film Production
Film Production Specialists
Films
Filmstrip Projectors

Filmstrips
Film Study
Fixed Service Television
Flexible Scheduling
Flow Charts
Foreign Language Films
Games
Game Theory
Graphic Arts
Graphs
Holography
Illustrations
Individualized Curriculum
Individualized Instruction
Individualized Programs
Individualized Reading
Information Processing
Information Retrieval
Information Storage
Input Output
Input Output Analysis
Input Output Devices
Inservice Teaching
Instructional Aids
Instructional Films
Instructional Materials
Instructional Materials Centers
Instructional Media
Instructional Systems
Instructional Technology
Instructional Television
Instructor Centered Television
Intermode Differences
Kinescope Recordings
Language Laboratories
Language Laboratory Equipment
Lasers
Learning Characteristics
Lighting
Linear Programing
Machine Translation
Magnetic Tape Cassette Recorders
Magnetic Tape Cassettes
Magnetic Tapes
Management Games
Management Systems
Man Machine Systems
Maps
Mass Media
Master Tapes (Audio)
Material Development
Mechanical Teaching Aids
Media Research
Media Selection
Media Specialists
Media Technology
Microfiche
Microfilm
Microform Readers
Microform Reader Printers
Microforms
Microphones
Microreproduction
Microteaching
Models
Multichannel Programing
Multigraded Classes
Multimedia Instruction
Nongraded Classes
Nongraded System
On Line Systems
Opaque Projectors
Open Circuit Television
Optical Scanners
Optional Branching
Overhead Projectors
Overt Responses
Phonograph Records
Phonotape Recordings
Photographic Equipment
Photographs
Photography
Production Techniques
Programed Instruction
Programed Materials
Programed Texts
Programed Tutoring
Programed Units
Programing
Programing (Broadcast)
Programing Languages
Projection Equipment

Prompting
Public Television
Puzzles
Radio
Radio Technology
Reaction Time
Reading Games
Realia
Repetitive Film Showings
Reprography
Resource Centers
Response Mode
Screens (Displays)
Semiotics
Signs
Simulated Environment
Simulation
Simulators
Single Concept Films
Sixteen Millimeter Projectors
Skill Analysis
Slides
Sound Effects
Sound Films
Sound Tracks
Special Effects
Student Developed Materials
Systems Analysis
Systems Approach
Systems Concepts
Systems Development
Tape Recorders
Tape Recordings
Task Analysis
Teacher Developed Materials
Teaching Machines
Telecommunication
Telecourses
Telephone Communication Systems
Televised Instruction
Television
Television Commercials
Television Curriculum
Television Lighting
Television Lights
Television Repairmen
Television Research
Television Surveys
Television Teachers
Television Viewing
Three Dimensional Aids
Time Sharing
Toys
Transparencies
Ungraded Programs
Ungraded Schools
Video Cassette Systems
Video Equipment
Video Tape Recordings
Viewing Time
Visual Arts

Dial	Access Information Systems
Audio	Active Compare Laboratories
Audio	Active Laboratories
	Advanced Systems
	Affective Objectives
Audiovisual	Aids
Autoinstructional	Aids
Electromechanical	Aids
Instructional	Aids
Mechanical Teaching	Aids
Three Dimensional	Aids
	Airborne Television
	Analog Computers
Data	Analysis
Input Output	Analysis
Skill	Analysis
Systems	Analysis
Task	Analysis
	Animation
Community	Antennas
Systems	Approach
	Artificial Intelligence
Graphic	Arts
Visual	Arts
Computer	Assisted Instruction
	Audiences
	Audio Active Compare Laboratories
	Audio Active Laboratories
	Audio Equipment
Master Tapes	(Audio)
	Audio Passive Laboratories
	Audio Video Laboratories
	Audiovisual Aids
	Audiovisual Centers
	Audiovisual Communication
	Audiovisual Coordinators
	Audiovisual Directors
	Audiovisual Instruction
	Audiovisual Programs
	Autoinstructional Aids
	Autoinstructional Laboratories
	Autoinstructional Methods
	Automatic Indexing
	Automation
Computer	Based Laboratories

Data	Bases
	Behavioral Objectives
	Bionics
Bulletin	Boards
	Branching
Optional	Branching
	Broadcast Industry
Programing	(Broadcast)
	Broadcast Reception Equipment
	Broadcast Television
	Bulletin Boards
	Cabinet Type Projectors
	Cable Television
	Carrels
	Cartoons
Magnetic Tape	Cassette Recorders
Video	Cassette Systems
Magnetic Tape	Cassettes
Instructor	Centered Television
Audiovisual	Centers
Instructional Materials	Centers
	Centers of Interest
Resource	Centers
	Chalkboards
Learning	Characteristics
	Charts
Flow	Charts
	Childrens Games
Closed	Circuit Television
Open	Circuit Television
Multigraded	Classes
Nongraded	Classes
	Classroom Games
	Closed Circuit Television
	Cognitive Objectives
	Color Presentation
	Color Television
	Commercial Television
Television	Commercials
Audiovisual	Communication
	Communication Satellites
Telephone	Communication Systems
	Communications
	Community Antennas
Audio Active	Compare Laboratories
	Computational Linguistics

	Computer Assisted Instruction
	Computer Based Laboratories
	Computer Graphics
	Computer Oriented Programs
	Computer Output Microfilm
	Computer Programs
	Computer Science
	Computer Science Education
	Computer Storage Devices
	Computers
Analog	Computers
Digital	Computers
Single	Concept Films
Systems	Concepts
	Continuous Progress Plan
Audiovisual	Coordinators
	Covert Responses
	Critical Path Method
Individualized	Curriculum
Television	Curriculum
	Cybernetics
	Data
	Data Analysis
	Data Bases
	Data Processing
Electronic	Data Processing
Student	Developed Materials
Teacher	Developed Materials
Material	Development
Systems	Development
Computer Storage	Devices
Input Output	Devices
Educational	Diagnosis
	Diagrams
	Dial Access Information Systems
Intermode	Differences
	Digital Computers
Three	Dimensional Aids
Audiovisual	Directors
	Display Panels
	Display Systems
Screens	(Displays)
	Documentaries
	Dubbing
Computer Science	Education
	Educational Diagnosis

	Educational Games
	Educational Radio
	Educational Technology
	Educational Television
Sound	Effects
Special	Effects
	Eight Millimeter Projectors
	Electromechanical Aids
	Electronic Data Processing
	Electronic Equipment
Simulated	Environment
	Equipment
Audio	Equipment
Broadcast Reception	Equipment
Electronic	Equipment
Language Laboratory	Equipment
Photographic	Equipment
Projection	Equipment
Video	Equipment
	Exhibits
	Facsimile Transmission
	Feedback
	Film Libraries
	Film Production
	Film Production Specialists
Repetitive	Film Showings
	Film Study
	Films
Foreign Language	Films
Instructional	Films
Single Concept	Films
Sound	Films
	Filmstrip Projectors
	Filmstrips
	Fixed Service Television
	Flexible Scheduling
	Flow Charts
	Foreign Language Films
	Game Theory
	Games
Childrens	Games
Classroom	Games
Educational	Games
Management	Games
Reading	Games

	Graphic Arts
Computer	Graphics
	Graphs
	Holography
	Illustrations
Automatic	Indexing
	Individualized Curriculum
	Individualized Instruction
	Individualized Programs
	Individualized Reading
Broadcast	Industry
	Information Processing
	Information Retrieval
	Information Storage
Dial Access	Information Systems
	Input Output
	Input Output Analysis
	Input Output Devices
	Inservice Teaching
Audiovisual	Instruction
Computer Assisted	Instruction
Individualized	Instruction
Multimedia	Instruction
Programed	Instruction
Televised	Instruction
	Instructional Aids
	Instructional Films
	Instructional Materials
	Instructional Materials Centers
	Instructional Media
	Instructional Systems
	Instructional Technology
	Instructional Television
	Instructor Centered Television
Artificial	Intelligence
Centers of	Interest
	Intermode Differences
	Kinescope Recordings
Audio Active	Laboratories
Audio Active Compare	Laboratories
Audio Passive	Laboratories
Audio Video	Laboratories
Autoinstructional	Laboratories
Computer Based	Laboratories
Language	Laboratories
Language	Laboratory Equipment

Foreign	Language Films
	Language Laboratories
	Language Laboratory Equipment
Programing	Languages
	Lasers
	Learning Characteristics
Film	Libraries
	Lighting
Television	Lighting
Television	Lights
On	Line Systems
	Linear Programing Systems
Computational	Linguistics
Man	Machine Systems
	Machine Translation
Teaching	Machines
	Magnetic Tape Cassette Recorders
	Magnetic Tape Cassettes
	Magnetic Tapes
	Man Machine Systems
	Management Games
	Management Systems
	Maps
	Mass Media
	Master Tapes (Audio)
	Material Development
Instructional	Materials
Instructional	Materials Centers
Programed	Materials
Student Developed	Materials
Teacher Developed	Materials
	Mechanical Teaching Aids
Instructional	Media
Mass	Media
	Media Research
	Media Selection
	Media Specialists
	Media Technology
Critical Path	Method
Autoinstructional	Methods
	Microfiche
	Microfilm
Computer Output	Microfilm
	Microform Reader Printers
	Microform Readers
	Microforms

	Microphones
	Microreproduction
	Microteaching
Eight	Millimeter Projectors
Sixteen	Millimeter Projectors
Response	Mode
	Models
	Multichannel Programing
	Multigraded Classes
	Multimedia Instruction
	Nongraded Classes
	Nongraded System
Affective	Objectives
Behavioral	Objectives
Cognitive	Objectives
Centers	Of Interest
	On Line Systems
	Opaque Projectors
	Open Circuit Television
	Optical Scanners
	Optional Branching
Computer	Oriented Programs
Computer	Output Microfilm
Input	Output
Input	Output Analysis
Input	Output Devices
	Overhead Projectors
	Overt Responses
Display	Panels
Audio	Passive Laboratories
Critical	Path Method
	Phonograph Records
	Phonotape Recordings
	Photographic Equipment
	Photographs
	Photography
	Pictorial Stimuli
Continuous Progress	Plan
Color	Presentation
Microform Reader	Printers
Data	Processing
Electronic Data	Processing
Information	Processing
Film	Production
Film	Production Specialists
	Production Techniques

	Programed Instruction
	Programed Materials
	Programed Texts
	Programed Tutoring
	Programed Units
	Programing
	Programing (Broadcast)
	Programing Languages
Linear	Programing
Multichannel	Programing
Audiovisual	Programs
Computer	Programs
Individualized	Programs
Ungraded	Programs
Computer Oriented	Programs
Continuous	Progress Plan
	Projection Equipment
Filmstrip	Projectors
Opaque	Projectors
Overhead	Projectors
Cabinet Type	Projectors
Eight Millimeter	Projectors
Sixteen Millimeter	Projectors
	Prompting
	Public Television
	Puzzles
	Radio
Educational	Radio
	Reaction Time
	Reader Printers
Microform	Readers
Individualized	Reading
	Reading Games
	Realia
Broadcast	Reception Equipment
Magnetic Tape Cassette	Recorders
Tape	Recorders
Kinescope	Recordings
Phonotape	Recordings
Tape	Recordings
Phonograph	Records
Television	Repairmen
	Repetitive Film Showings
	Reprography
Media	Research

Television	Research
	Resource Centers
	Response Mode
Covert	Responses
Overt	Responses
Information	Retrieval
Communication	Satellites
Optical	Scanners
Flexible	Scheduling
Ungraded	Schools
Computer	Science
Computer	Science Education
	Screens (Displays)
Media	Selection
	Semiotics
Fixed	Service Television
Time	Sharing
Repetitive Film	Showings
	Signs
	Simulated Environment
	Simulation
	Simulators
	Single Concept Films
	Sixteen Millimeter Projectors
	Skill Analysis
	Slides
	Sound Effects
	Sound Films
	Sound Tracks
	Special Effects
Media	Specialists
Film Production	Specialists
Pictorial	Stimuli
Computer	Storage Devices
Information	Storage
	Student Developed Materials
Film	Study
Television	Surveys
Nongraded	System
Advanced	Systems
	Systems Analysis
	Systems Approach
	Systems Concepts
	Systems Development
Dial Access Information	Systems

Display	Systems
Instructional	Systems
Management	Systems
Man Machine	Systems
On Line	Systems
Telephone Communication	Systems
Video Cassette	Systems
Magnetic	Tape Cassette Recorders
Magnetic	Tape Cassettes
	Tape Recorders
	Tape Recordings
Video	Tape Recordings
Master	Tapes (Audio)
Magnetic	Tapes
	Task Analysis
	Teacher Developed Materials
Television	Teachers
Mechanical	Teaching Aids
Inservice	Teaching
	Teaching Machines
Production	Techniques
Educational	Technology
Instructional	Technology
Media	Technology
Radio	Technology
	Telecommunication
	Telecourses
	Telephone Communication Systems
	Televised Instruction
	Television
Airborne	Television
Broadcast	Television
Cable	Television
Closed Circuit	Television
Color	Television
Commercial	Television
	Television Commercials
	Television Curriculum
Educational	Television
Fixed Service	Television
Instructional	Television
Instructor Centered	Television
	Television Lighting
	Television Lights
Open Circuit	Television
Public	Television

	Television Repairmen
	Television Research
	Television Surveys
Television	Teachers
Television	Viewing
Programed	Texts
Game	Theory
	Three Dimensional Aids
Reaction	Time
	Time Sharing
Viewing	Time
	Toys
Sound	Tracks
Machine	Translation
Facsimile	Transmission
	Transparencies
Programed	Tutoring
Cabinet	Type Projectors
	Ungraded Programs
	Ungraded Schools
Programed	Units
Audio	Video Cassette Systems
	Video Equipment
	Video Laboratories
	Video Tape Recordings
Television	Viewing
	Viewing Time